

QUEST OF \$5,000,000 LEADS TO PARTNERS

H. R. Childs and H. S. Joseph
to Be Questioned
About Assets.

LOANS COVER GOODS

Shipments to East Africa
Traced in Inquiry by
Creditors.

COMPLAINANTS LAGGING

Many Would Rather Chalk Off
Their Losses and Forget,
Is Assertion.

Harris R. Childs and Hugo S. Joseph of the bankrupt firm of Childs & Joseph, exporters, 60 Wall street, are to be asked by J. J. Townsend, referee, what has become of \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 in frozen assets on which loans to that amount were obtained from British and American banks, bankers and other concerns through sworn statements, deep sea bills, trade receipts and warehouse paper backed up by merchandise.

Figures in possession of a committee of the New York Credit Men's Association, of which George W. Retz is chairman, show that the firm, one year preceding its bankruptcy, withdrew \$1,050,000 from its accounts.

In this period the loans were obtained from prominent banking institutions. To date the accountants' figures show that there are \$4,385,547.50 listed as "unsecured" claims, because the merchandise on which the loans were based has not been found.

Search in India and Africa.

Mary Judson, agent of the National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., of London, which has a branch at 44 Beaver street and is the largest creditor with unsecured claims of \$1,724,347.50 and secured assets of \$415,000, said his concern hoped to locate merchandise in India and East Africa on which money was loaned. He said if this could be done the unsecured claims might be put in the secured column for the benefit of the creditors. As the matter stands now it is rather problematical whether these "frozen" assets will be available.

Some of the creditors, it is learned on the best authority, are reluctant about making a further investigation of the firm's affairs which might result in an airing before Judge Mack in Federal Court, who already has held a hearing, out of which the first inkling of the precarious condition of unsecured claims was gleaned. These particular creditors admit they have been stung and are willing to take their medicine and make up their losses, if possible, in other ways.

Want Inquiry Prosecuted.

Through the request of the Federal Reserve Bank, which held some of the firm's paper on which it had made discount loans, now paid in full, it is insisted that the New York Credit Men's Association continue its inquiry until all the facts are revealed about transactions leading to the bankruptcy and other proceedings.

The first news the American creditors obtained of the condition of Childs & Joseph came from London through the British banks which had lent large sums to the firm through branches at points where it did business. These branches investigated and reported back to their home office in reference to what later developed as unsecured assets.

Starts Drive for Work in Cities of New York

ALBANY, March 7.—Randall J. Leboeuf, New York State regional director of the President's conference on unemployment, to-day sent letters to Mayors of all cities of the State urging that local committees "spur to activity" every agency to furnish jobs for the jobless during the next few weeks.

Mr. Leboeuf also inclosed a letter from Gov. Miller, written a week ago, in which he urged municipalities to strive to relieve existing unemployment situations.

PRINCESS FACES SUIT FOR \$2,500,000 FEE

Widow of Hassan of Egypt,
Once Stock Actress Here,
Inherited \$5,000,000.

Suit for approximately \$2,500,000 against the Princess Oia Humphrey Hassan, now living in California, is to be commenced in that State by Herman L. Roth of the law firm of Roth & Altman.

Mr. Roth, who left here Monday for Los Angeles, was retained in 1914 by the Princess as counsel in a divorce suit against the Prince Ibrahim Hassan, a cousin of the Khedive of Egypt, Mr. Altman said. At that time it is alleged that the Princess signed an agreement with Mr. Roth whereby he was to receive one-half of what she got from her husband in settlement. It is upon this alleged agreement that Mr. Roth will base his suit.

The Princess was born in San Francisco and, after some experience at the Alcazar Theater and in a stock company at Oakland, she came to New York to take a leading role in Theodore Kraemer's "The Patal Wedding." Later she went to London and Paris with a theatrical company. It was in the latter city that she met the Prince, who was a graduate of Oxford and active in the night life of the French metropolis.

They were married there April 15, 1911, when she was 27 years old and the Prince was 32, according to Mr. Altman. A few years later the Princess returned to the United States. In 1914 she retained Mr. Roth to bring a divorce action in the Court of Cassation in Paris, alleging cruelty, desertion and abandonment. Madame Remany, a Parisian advocate, was to represent her there, but the outbreak of the war caused the prosecution of the suit to hang fire.

In July, 1915, the Princess went to Paris, accompanied by Mr. Roth, to take up the action. It was then that she learned her husband had been arrested as a German spy and his property, estimated at \$14,000,000, sequestered by the British and French Governments. Writings on his cuffs were held to be suspicious circumstances in connection with his alleged dealings with German agents, but the case against him was eventually dropped, as was an accusation that he had procured in ammunition while living in Paris.

Before the divorce suit was brought to trial the Prince died in 1920 and his property in both England and France was tied up in his estate. Under the French law a widow receives one-half of her husband's estate, and Mr. Roth asserts that the Princess got \$4,000,000 in cash and securities, a palace in Paris and other real estate to the total value of between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000. Inheritance taxes and other charges reduced the net amount she obtained to about \$5,000,000, Mr. Altman said yesterday.

After coming into the property the Princess Hassan went to London, where, according to Mr. Altman, she met and was married to a Capt. Broadwood of the British Army, returning to America with him late in 1920 or early in 1921. She failed to communicate with Mr. Roth or to answer any of the letters he has since written her regarding his alleged agreement, it is said by Mr. Altman.

Mr. Roth will arrive at Los Angeles next Friday, and after consultation with Frank G. Tyrrell, an attorney there, expects to go to San Francisco, where suit against the former princess will be commenced, Mr. Altman says.

CHADBOURNE CASE STARTS BAR PROTEST

Publicity Given to Charges
Spreading Discontent in
Association Ranks.

900 COMPLAINTS A YEAR

Some Lawyers Object to Trying
Cases Out of Court and
Want Blame Placed.

Publication of the charges of alleged violation of the ethics of his profession against Thomas L. Chadbourne, one of the most prominent lawyers in the city, by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York has caused no little dissatisfaction among a minority group of the association, it was learned yesterday, and the disclosure threatens to bring to a climax an increasing feeling of discontent over the administration of the association's affairs that has been gaining headway within the membership in recent months.

One of the leaders of the minority group called yesterday afternoon at the office of William D. Guthrie, counsel for Mr. Chadbourne, with a view of demanding to know in what manner the story had become public. It had not been the policy of the Bar Association, he said, to allow the complaints made to the grievance committee to become the subject of open discussion before such matters had been submitted to a legal hearing.

"The Bar Association hears something like 900 cases of complaints every year," he added, "and very few of them ever amount to anything. The accusations in the Chadbourne case are very serious, and if the charges are to be made public property to be judged by those unfamiliar with the many complicated details of the case no lawyer will be safe."

"In 1915 we had a long discussion about members pleading their cases before the public and there were some very stringent modifications made in the policy then in vogue. There is already friction in the Bar Association over a number of matters which many of us do not feel are properly administered and the Chadbourne case is not likely to help things along. I would not be surprised to see a vigorous protest being made some time within the near future."

James Byrne, president of the City Bar Association, has consistently refused to comment upon the case in any of its aspects, but several members have openly expressed a distaste for "trying the case out of court." There seems to be a general scurrying around within the association to find out just where the blame rests for having divulged the facts originally, but no specific charges have been made.

The Chadbourne defense will rest upon the allegation that in the Western Union Telegraph stock deal in which George J. Gould collected a commission of over \$600,000 Mr. Chadbourne had no knowledge that his client intended to keep the profit, and this statement is backed up with a letter from Mr. Gould absolving his counsel from any knowledge of the disposal of the commission.

In the Missouri Pacific stock case Mr. Chadbourne will offer proof to show that he was not at that time and never has been counsel for the railroad and therefore cannot be criticized for having acted as counsel for both sides in a transaction that is said to have resulted in a loss of \$4,000,000 to the Missouri Pacific.

Montclair Aims to Hush Noisy Roosters and Dogs

ROOSTERS that crow and dogs that bark between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. in Montclair will cost their owners \$10 for each offense under an ordinance adopted yesterday by the Montclair Board of Commissioners. The crowing and barking still is permitted in the daytime.

The action or the board was induced by many complaints of residents that their neighbors had animals that were restless and did not seem to give themselves up to sleep.

While there is danger of almost any one's dog or rooster stopping over the line, a clause in the ordinance says there must be a definite fracture of the peace to produce a violation. This may save the necks of many roosters and prolong somewhat the lives of the dogs.

ENLIND GETS LOW BAIL, AIDING IN LINDSAY CASE

Doctor Held in \$10,000 Instead
of \$50,000 Asked First.

Dr. Knute Arvid Enlind, former friend of Alfred E. Lindsay and now his chief accuser, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Crain in General Sessions on an indictment charging him with grand larceny in connection with one of Lindsay's alleged frauds.

He pleaded not guilty and was held in \$10,000 bail for trial. The specific charge is stealing \$15,000 from Miss Margaret Bogart, 15 Central Park West, on March 15, 1920, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Assistant District Attorney Richard C. Murphy originally asked \$50,000 for Enlind, but since his arrest he has been so willing to aid in the prosecution of Lindsay that Mr. Murphy consented to a reduction.

Lindsay, who is in the Tombs under \$50,000 bail charged with swindling wealthy women out of more than \$1,000,000, was questioned again yesterday and further details of his fake stock transactions were obtained.

BOY WHO KILLED ENGEL 'DIDN'T TALK MUCH'

Mother Says He Sat Alone—
Walked Streets for Work.

Isidor Karp, the youth who shot and killed Max Engel, member of the firm of Engel & Kraus, lace importers, of 110 Fifth avenue, on Monday because he had been discharged from employment,

was described yesterday by the police as a mental defective. He was arraigned before Magistrate Max S. Levine in Jefferson Market Court and held without bail for examination Friday.

The youth's mother, Mrs. Adella Karp of 922 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, said her son had influenza in 1918 and it left him with an abscess in one ear which necessitated several operations, from which he had not seemed to recover. He lost his job with Engel & Kraus, she said, because he had been employed as a shipping clerk and was ordered to operate a machine.

"He liked his work as shipping clerk," said the mother, "and he got \$17 a week. He worked for a few days in a linen house in Manhattan, but he was laid off, and since then he had been walking the streets looking for work. He didn't talk much, and sat by himself when he was home. School doctors told me he had a weak heart and he would never be strong and healthy. I am sure his mind is affected." Mrs. Karp said when Isidor left home he told her he was going to the movies.



\$10,000,000 SOUGHT TO BUILD CATHEDRAL

Dr. Freeman and Henry White
Outline Plans for Building
in Washington.

SEE SPIRITUAL REVIVAL

Want It Expressed in Edifice
That Will Rival Westminster Abbey.

"A strong spiritual revival is to be seen in the words and deeds of the head and heads of our Government and its bureaus; the spirit of the church has returned to our national capital. Therefore it is more than merely fitting that Washington should have mingled with its renaissance spirituality and its magnificence of architecture a cathedral that will portray in stone the deep religious feeling that is the foundation of our Government and the people who made it."

That was the crux of what the Rev. Dr. James E. Freeman, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., had to say yesterday in Town Hall before the New York committee of the National Cathedral Association at its first public meeting. He and Henry White, former Ambassador to Italy and France, spoke of the proposed cathedral and the plans of financing it. It is to be built on Mount St. Alban, a commanding eminence 400 feet above the capital. It is estimated that it will cost \$10,000,000.

Mr. White told something of the history of the project and the progress of the actual building. He declared that the inspiration came to Protestant Episcopal churchmen in Washington twenty-two years ago. Thus far only the Bethlehem Chapel and the Aspe have been reared, but detached from the cathedral proper there is the Little Sanctuary, the Bishop's House, the temporary Episcopate, the Boy's School and the Girl's School. In the immediate future foundations for another portion of the cathedral are to be laid.

Typifying Religious Life.

Both Mr. White and the Rev. Dr. Freeman uttered the call for 100,000 members of the National Cathedral Association at \$1 a year. That income, with gifts such as Mrs. Harriet Lane-Johnson, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and Mrs. S. E. Murray have made, they said, would insure to the Capital of the United States the cathedral that is an inevitable unit of the capital cities of the Old World and South America.

Dr. Freeman declared that it was the thought of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America that this cathedral should typify the religious life of America as the cathedrals in the capitals of other countries did for their countries. Mr. White referred to the maps showing the plans of the men who laid out the District of Columbia. This map, he said, indicated a space midway between the White House and the Capitol to be used for a great church that would have some of the national characteristics of Westminster Abbey. Both speakers deplored the absence in Washington of the American Westminster Abbey.

"When Whitelaw Reid died in London," said Mr. White, "his body lay in Westminster Abbey, where he received the homage of the British people and where beautiful services were read in memorial. A foreign Ambassador dies in Washington and his body is laid in a

Big Rock from Panama for Roosevelt's Grave

A STONE from the Culebra Cut of the Panama Canal weighing a ton and a half arrived yesterday by the Grace liner Santa Teresa and will be placed over the grave at Oyster Bay of Theodore Roosevelt.

vault until it may be shipped to his home."

"While Washington is glorious architecturally," said Dr. Freeman, "it is impoverished in church architecture. The great crowning building of Washington should be that cathedral on Mount St. Alban."

Dr. Freeman spoke feelingly of the services at the burial of the body of the Unknown Soldier. He declared that he did not like H. G. Wells but was forced to admire what the British writer had to say about President Harding.

"Mr. Wells wrote," said Dr. Freeman, "that he had been informed that Mr. Harding came from 'Main Street.' And then he added: 'If he comes from Main Street let us have more men from Main Street.'"

The Washington cathedral is being built under a charter granted by Congress January 6, 1922. It is the desire of the association to have it completed before 1932. It will be larger than Westminster Abbey, being 500 feet long and 215 feet wide at the transepts. The central tower will rise 262 feet. Lantern views of the site and that part of the great plant now completed were shown by the Very Rev. Dr. G. C. F. Bratenahl, Dean of the cathedral. A letter from Bishop Manning setting forth the Bishop's regret at being unable to attend was read.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SAYS:

"Lose no Time; cut off all unnecessary Actions."

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